

Logan county has had 33 mild cases of smallpox; none fatal.

Farmers around Braman want a swimming station there.

Blackwell people propose to ascertain just what is under them.

Bartlesville shipped 300 barrels of petroleum one day last week.

A broom factory is being pushed to be ready for work at Chandler.

Local capitalists have organized a bank at Hunter, Garfield county.

The Rock Island surveyors are in camp near Optima, Beaver county.

A number of Rock Island officials have invested in real estate at Granite.

Oklahoma cattle are barred from shipment into Kansas by the inspectors.

Mangum will ask for a normal school to be known as the Southwestern Normal.

There is more feed on the Osage reservation than there is stock to eat it this winter.

A farmer near Stroud has a crop of volunteer oats which headed out in November.

The children of the Blackwell Presbyterian church have bought a bell for the church.

Pawnee county has ordered three bridges across the Arkansas river into the Osage country.

The new laboratory in the high school at Oklahoma City has been fitted out with apparatus.

Chicago parties are asking for a franchise to put in a city railway and to furnish lights for Guthrie.

Mr. and Mrs. Whipple, of near Newnesey, recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage.

Pawhuska, capital of the Osages, claims to have more dogs than any other town of its size in the world.

A second bunch of cattle has been held up by live stock inspectors to the southeastern part of Kiefer county.

There were 677 homestead entries made at the Woodward land office during the months of October and November.

It is a common saying in Oklahoma: "Go upstream to find water in the creek or river and up hill to find good land."

Inspection by Oklahoma inspectors is discontinued during the open season, on cattle destined for the Kansas City market.

J. W. McNeal, a Guthrie banker and a brother of Tom McNeal, of Kansas, is an avowed candidate to succeed Governor Barnes.

Professor Ferrell, head of the Chandler schools, and Miss Mame Zingre, of Hartwell, are married. They will reside in Chandler.

A. Sharp, former Indian agent, is indicted for demanding and receiving money from cattlemen who were leasing grazing lands.

Tom Whistling Eye, a wild Indian youth, went to the Carlisle Indian school four years ago. He has returned dressed in the highest style, and announces that he will practice law.

A charter has been taken out covering the extension of the Choctaw railroad west of Weatherford and also for a line from Hartshorne, I. T., to Adlington, Chickasha station, thence up the Canadian river to a junction with the Weatherford-Amarillo extension.

Every Oklahoma newspaper reports housewreckers. In some of the towns the hotels are crowded with people anxious to become settlers.

There is a petition filed in the Logan county district court for vacating a portion of the townsite of Langston. The population of Langston has fallen off since the founding of the town of Cyle.

Governor Barnes is in Washington to attend the centennial celebration of the location of the national capital on December 12.

The next annual meeting of the Oklahoma Live Stock association will occur at Woodward on February 12 and 13.

Mangum is advertising for 100 teams to haul cotton seed from adjacent towns to that place and guarantees steady work for two months.

Augusta is being moved two miles to the line of the Orient railway. The people accepted a proposition from the company and they seem to think they have been treated fairly. A sale of lots occurs on December 15.

Congress will be asked to pass a special bill to allow the fire and Fox Indians to sell a large part of their allotments. They hold much fine bottom land which they never see.

There have been turned over to the territorial treasurer by the school land office since the beginning of school land lease operations funds as follows: For common schools, \$755,115.04; for colleges, \$171,742.50; for public buildings, \$130,375.96; for Green county special fund, \$8,679.11; total \$1,065,932.61.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY



The Toller.

He builds the mighty ship whose progress spins.

The roaring tempest on the trackless sea;

His strenuous life the wheels of commerce turns.

And cleaves a wider space for Liberty.

Oh! wonder-working toil! God's gift to man,

What blessings follow where thou art applied

In strict accordance with the Master's plan,

And what disasters where thou art denied.

God bless the honest toiler, everywhere.

In mill and mine, in factory and field!

His life the antidote for dumb despair,

His sturdy arm the Nation's surest shield.

And may God keep the toiler free and brave,

From petty tyranny of clique or clan

That seeks to dwarf his soul and to enslave

The free-born spirit of the Working Man!

—John E. Barrett.

Organized Labor a "Good Trust."

H. W. Steinbliss of St. Louis, president of the National Building Trades Council, recently testified before the Industrial Commission at Washington, concerning labor organizations, arbitration, strikes and other matters. He said that in 1894 he had framed a paragraph in the constitution of the National Council, declaring that experience showed that strikes were failures, but he had since changed his view, and the constitution accordingly had been changed. As amended, it made strikes a last resort. He contended that strikes were successful in accomplishing the ends aimed at. Labor organization, he said, is progressing in this country. This has resulted in raising the rates of wages and shortening the working hours, though as much work was accomplished and it was of a better class than before. He conceded that this has made building more expensive, but he did not believe it prevented it. He said the council had a membership of 250,000.

Mr. Steinbliss denounced agreements that contractors are said to have with employers that the latter work for some but members of the contractors' organization, and also condemned alleged collusion of the furnishers of materials with contractors. He said this policy of the contractors was dangerous and tended to create a trust to squeeze the public.

Mr. Steinbliss was asked: "Is not organized labor looked upon as a trust?"

"Yes," he answered, "and I acknowledge that it is a trust. But it is a trust that benefits mankind."

He did not think the trusts had unionized labor, as a member of the commission suggested.

National Board of Arbitration.

Sundry meritorious plans for preventing labor strikes have been devised and have been put into practice by employers of labor in several branches of industry with varying degrees of success, but as a rule these plans, besides being almost purely local, have been so limited in their scope as to be practically obscured by the greater and more united efforts of organized labor, not to mention the magnitude of labor organizations.

The recent action of the coal operators of Illinois in establishing a commission to represent them in all differences and disputes with the Illinois coal miners has attracted universal attention, coming as it has done almost concurrently with the great labor strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania and for the further reason that an industry cooperative with the state of Illinois is involved, and in which industry nearly 40,000 men are employed, all of them owing allegiance to the United Mine Workers of America—the largest labor organization in the world. It is not surprising, therefore, that the public is watching with interest this latest novel experiment, or that it has manifested a desire for detailed information as to the motive that inspired it, the rules governing its operations, and more particularly the results thus far obtained. Assuming that the reader has a general knowledge of the Illinois coal operators' plan for preventing strikes, the scope of the present article will be limited to a brief consideration of the plan in multiplied form as applied to the graver labor complications, and which could only be successfully treated by a national body. I would suggest that these commissioners of all the different branches of industry, including also labor commissioners from our great railroads and street railway companies as well, having by study and experience become experts, they

be organized into a great central body, to which would be referred grave and weighty questions in connection with labor, such as are involved in the St. Louis railway strike, the builders and contractors' lockout in Chicago, or the more recent troubles in the anthracite coal field.

We will have, if the Illinois plan is generally adopted and a great central body be established:

1. An American Federation of Industries, resembling in experience, influence and power the American Federation of Labor.

2. A National Board of Arbitration composed of men specially and directly chosen by all the interests involved because of their training, education, occupation and tastes, and indebted for their appointment to no officeholder nor to any political party.

This accomplished, we shall need no law providing for compulsory arbitration, and we shall also overcome the great objection to boards of arbitration established by the state—viz.: that they are as a rule believed to be (whether they are or not) favorable either to capital or labor, and if believed to be favorable to the former the latter will refuse to arbitrate, and vice versa. No such objection could be raised to a national board of arbitration composed of the American Federation of Labor and an American Federation of Industries, for surely they would have one object in common—viz., the prevention of strikes and the preservation of tranquility throughout the industrial world. Finally such a board of arbitration could be established without any legislative enactments, without compromise or intrigue. It could be done by the action of those most directly interested—viz., by employer and employee, and with the consent and approval of those most vitally concerned—the American public—Herman Justi, Commissioner of Illinois Co-operative Association.

National Unions Necessary.

Thomas L. Kild, sixth vice president of the American Federation of Labor said recently at Chicago:

"The number of local unions seeking affiliation with the national unions of their craft indicates that both have been tried and the national organizations have been successful where the locals have proved to be failures. Had all the unions in the Building Trades Council been connected with national bodies the fight would not have lasted as long as it has in my opinion."

George W. Perkins, international president of the Cigarmakers' union, said:

"Local unions must eventually fail in the objects they seek to accomplish. While I favor local councils of labor, I believe it is necessary for every union to become a local of the national organization of its craft if it hopes to live and bear fruit."

Independent Chicago unions which have affiliated with national organizations of their craft since the beginning of the labor war in the building trades are the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Architectural Ironworkers, Bridge and Structural Ironworkers and International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

People Drift Into Big Cities.

The drift of population into the big cities is well illustrated by the figures on increase in both large and small cities as shown by the last census report. In large cities the increase amounted to 22 per cent during the past ten years, while in the towns and villages the increase amounted to only 15 per cent. The increase in population of the cities when compared with the country districts demand more than passing attention, for the question is one that sooner or later will force itself upon the people of the country. The influx to the cities must be stopped, and the representatives of organized labor, in the interests of the class they represent, should look into the matter. The subject is one which they must sooner or later discuss and devise means by which to overcome. —Omaha Daily News.

Queer Philosophy Concerning Employment.

Are you out of work? The more leisure is yours to study the character of your fellow men at first hand. As you pass from one to the other in search of a job you will be surprised to discover how few of them are actually heartless, cruel and bad. Though it be rough cruise, the joy of touching here and there at the friendly ports will dwell forever in your memory like a perfume. And then think of the thousands of unfortunate who, so far from looking for work, have more work than they have strength to do. Wouldn't any of these gladly change places with you?

Brotherhood Gives Him Pension.

Charles H. Reighan, who has been an engineer on the Delaware River railroad for eleven years, has resigned on account of failing eyesight. He gets \$4,500 from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which he is a member.

No Child Labor in Russia.

Russia absolutely forbids the employment of children under 12 years of age in industrial establishments, whether conducted by the state or private individuals.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

BLESSINGS SHOWERED UPON AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Draws Comparisons Between Our Own and Other Countries—One Duty to Extend These Blessings to the World—Some Happy Conditions.

(Copyright, 1900, Louis Klopsch, N. Y.)

Washington, Dec. 16.—Dr. Talmage preaches a discourse of Christian patriotism and shows the resources of our country and predicts the time when all the world will have the same blessings. His two texts are Revelation xxi, 12, "On the south three gates;" Psalm cxviii, "He hath not dealt so with any nation."

Among the greatest needs of our country is more gratitude to God for the unparalleled prosperity bestowed upon us. One of my texts calls us to international comparison. What nation on all the planet has of late had such enlargement of commercial opportunity as is now opening before this nation? Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands brought into close contact with us, and through steamship subsidy and Nicaragua canal, which will surely be afforded by congress, all the republics of South America will be brought into most active trade with the United States. "On the south three gates." While our next door neighbors, the southern republics and neighboring colonies, imported from European countries 3,000 miles away \$675,000,000 worth of goods in a year, only \$125,000,000 worth went from the United States—\$125,000,000 out of \$675,000,000, only one-fifth of the trade ours. European nations taking the four fingers and leaving us the poor thumb. Now all this is to be changed. There is nothing but a comparative ferry between the islands which have recently come under our protection, and only a ferry between us and Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela, Salvador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Brazil, while there are raging seas and long voyage between them and Europe. By the mandate of the United States all that will be changed through new facilities of transportation.

The Nation's Advertisements.

In anticipation of what is sure to come, I nail on the front door of this nation an advertisement:

Wanted.—One hundred thousand men to build railroads through South America and the island of the sea under our protection.

Wanted.—A thousand telegraph operators.

Wanted.—One hundred million dollars worth of dry goods from the great cities of the United States.

Wanted.—All the clocks you can make at New Haven and all the brains you can spare from Boston and all the bells you can mold at Troy and all the McCormick reapers you can fashion at Chicago and all the hams you can turn out at Cincinnati and all the railroad iron you can send from Pittsburg and all the statesmen that you can spare from Washington.

Wanted.—Right away, wanted by new and swifter steamers, wanted by rail-train, lawyers to plead our cause.

Wanted.—Doctors to cure our sick.

Wanted.—Ministers to evangelize our population.

Wanted.—Professors to establish our universities.

"On the south three gates," yes, a thousand gates. South America and all the islands of the sea approximate are rightfully our commercial domain, and the congress of the United States will see to it that we get what belongs to us.

And then tides of travel will be somewhat divided from Europe to our islands at the south and to the land of the Azores. Much of the \$125,000,000 yearly expended by Americans in Europe will be expended in southern exploration, in looking at some of the ruins of the 47 cities which Stephens found only a little way apart and in walking through the great doorways and over the miracles of mosaic and along by the monumental glories of another civilization, and ancient America will with cold lips of stone kiss the warm lips of modern America, and to have seen the Andes and Popocatepetl will be deemed as important as to have seen the Alps and Balkan ranges, and there will be fewer people spoiled by foreign travel, and in our midst less of the poor and nauseating imitation of a brainless foreign swell.

Some Happy Conditions.

Again, in this international comparison notice the happy condition of our country as compared with most countries. Russia under the shadow of the dreadful illness of her great and good emperor, who now, more than any man in all the world, represents "peace on earth, good will to men," and whose empire, near the most solemn hour that ever comes to a woman's soul, is anxious for him to whom she has given hand and heart, not for political reasons, but through old fashioned love such as blesses our humbler dwellings; India under the agonies of a famine which, though somewhat lifted, has filled hundreds of thousands of graves and thrown millions into orphanage; Austria only waiting for her general Francis Joseph to die so as to let Hungary rise in rebellion and make the palace of Vienna quake with insurrection; Spain in Carlist revolution and paragoned an seldom any nation has been persecuted; Italy under the horrors of her king's assassination; China shuddering with fear of dismemberment, her capital in possession of foreign nations. After a review of the condition in other lands can you find a more appropriate utterance in regard to our country than the exclamation of the text, "He hath not dealt so with any nation?"

Compare the autumnal report of harvests in America this year and the harvests abroad. Last summer I crossed the continent of Europe twice, and I saw no such harvests as are spoken of in this statement. Hear it all you men and women who want everybody to have enough to eat and wear. I have to tell you that the corn crop of our country this year is one of the four largest crops on record—7,105,000,000 bushels! The cotton crop, though smaller than at some times, will on that account bring higher prices, and so cotton planters of the south are prosperous. The wheat-fields have provided bread enough and to spare. The potato crop, one of the five largest crops on record—211,000,000 bushels! Twenty-two million two hundred thousand swine slain, and yet so many hogs left.

The Story of Prosperity.

But now I give you the comparative exports and imports, which tell the story of national prosperity as nothing else can. Excess of exports over imports, \$544,400,000. Now let all pessimists hide themselves in the dens and caverns of the earth, while all grateful souls fill the churches with jubilation. Notice also that while other countries are at their wits' ends as to their finances this nation has money to lend. Germany, we are glad to see you in Wall street. If you must borrow money, we have it all ready. How much will you have? Russia, we also welcome you into our money markets. Give us good collateral. Meanwhile, Denmark, will you please accept our offer of \$2,500,000 for the island of St. Thomas? My hearers, there is no nation on earth with such healthy condition of finances. We wickedly waste an awful amount of money in this country, but some one has said it is easier to manage a surplus than a deficit.

Besides all this, not a disturbance from St. Lawrence river to Key West or from Highlands of New Jersey to Golden Horn of the Pacific. Sectional controversies ended. The north and south brought into complete accord by the Spanish war, which put the Lees and the Grants on the same side, Vermonters and Georgians in the same brigade. And since our civil war we are all mixed up. Southern men have married northern wives, and northern men have married southern wives, and your children are half Mississippian and half New Englander, and to make another division between the north and the south possible you would have to do with your child as Solomon proposed with the child brought before him for judgment—divide it with the sword, giving half to the north and half to the south. No, there is nothing so hard to split as a cradle. In other lands there is compulsory marriage of royal families, some bright princess compelled to marry some disagreeable foreign dignitary in order to keep the balance of political power in Europe, the ill-matched pair fighting out on a small scale that which would have been an international contest, sometimes the husband having the balance of power and sometimes the wife.

The Question of Wages.

Again, in this international comparison there is not a land whose wages and salaries are so large for the great mass of the people. In India four cents a day and find yourself in good wages; in Ireland, in some parts, eight cents a day for wages; in England, \$1 a day good wages, vast populations not getting as much as that; in other lands, 50 cents a day and 25 cents a day, clear on down to starvation and equal! Look at the great populations coming out of the factories of other lands and accompany them to their homes and see what privations the hard-working classes on the other side of the sea suffer. The laboring classes in America are 10 per cent better off than those in any other country under the sun, 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 50 per cent. The toilers of hand and foot have better homes and better furnished. "How much wages do you get?" is a question I have asked in Calcutta, in St. Petersburg, in Berlin, in Stockholm, in London, in Paris, in Auckland, New Zealand; in Sydney, Australia, in Samoa, in the Sandwich Islands, so I am not talking an abstraction. The stone masons and carpenters and plumbers and mechanics and artisans of all kinds in America have finer residences than the majority of the professional men in Europe. You enter the laborer's home on our side of the sea and you find upholstery and pictures and instruments of music. His children are educated at the best schools. His life is insured, so that in case of sudden demise his family shall not be homeless. Let all American workmen know that while their wages may not be as high as they would like to have them, America is the paradise of industry.

Expenses of Governments.

It is said that in our country we have more dishonesty in the use of public funds than in other lands. The difference is that in our country almost every official has a chance to steal, while in other lands a few people sheer so much that the others have no chance at appropriation. The reason they do not steal is because they cannot get their hands on it. The governments of Europe are so expensive that after the salaries of the royal families are paid there is not much left to misappropriate. The emperor of Russia has a nice little salary of \$5,210,000. The emperor of Austria has a yearly salary of \$4,000,000. Victoria, the queen, has a salary of \$2,300,000. The royal plate of St. James palace is worth \$10,000,000. There is a host of attendants, all on salaries, some of them \$5,000 a year, some \$3,000 a year. Comptroller of the household, mistress of the robes, captain of gold stick, lieutenant of silver stick, clerk of the powder closet, pages of the back stairs, master of the horse, chief equerry, squerries in ordinary, crown squerry, hereditary grand falconer, vice chamberlain, clerk of the kitchen, groom in waiting, lords in waiting, grooms of the court chamber, sergeant-at-arms, large master and waterman, eight bed chamber women, eight ladies of the bedchamber, and so on and so on. All this is only a type of the fabulous expense of foreign governments. All this is paid out of the sweat and blood of the people. Are the people satisfied? However much the Germans like William, and Austria likes Francis Joseph, and England likes her glorious queen, these stupendous governmental expenses are built on a groan of dissatisfaction as wide as Europe. If it were left to the people of England or Austria or Germany or Russia whether these expensive establishments should be kept up, do you doubt what the vote would be? Now, is it not better that we be overtaken and the surplus be distributed all over the land than to have it built up and piled up inside the palace?

Question of Monopolies.

Again, the monopolistic oppression is less in America than anywhere else. The air is full of protest because great houses, great companies, great individuals, are building such overtowering fortunes. Stephen Girard and John Jacob Astor, started at their time for their august fortunes, would not now be pointed at in the streets of Washington or Philadelphia or New York as anything remarkable. These vast fortunes for some imply pluckedness, of want for others. A growing protuberance on a man's head implies illness of the whole body. These estates of disproportionate size weaken all the body politic. But the evil is nothing with us compared with the monopolistic oppression abroad. Just look at the ecclesiastical establishments on the other side of the sea. Look at those great cathedrals, built at fabulous expense and supported by ecclesiastical machinery, and sometimes in an audience room that would hold a thousand people twenty or thirty people gather for worship. The pope's income is \$5,000,000 a year. Cathedrals of statuary and braided carpet and walls covered with masterpieces of Rubens and Raphael and Michael Angelo. Against all the walls dash seas of poverty and crime and filth and abomination.

Ireland today one vast monopolistic visitation. About 45,000,000 people in Great Britain, and yet all the soil owned by about 22,000. Statistics enough to make the earth tremble. Duke of Devonshire owning 50,000 acres in Derbyshire, Duke of Richmond owning 300,000 acres around Gordon castle. Marcus of Brodalbano going on a journey of 100 miles in a straight line, all on his own property. Duke of Sutherland has an estate wide as Scotland, which dips into the sea on both sides. Unfortunate as we have it here, it is a great deal worse there.

While making the international comparison let us look forward to the time which will surely come when all nations will have as great advantages as our own. As surely as the Bible is true the whole earth is to be gardenized and set free. Even the climates will change and the heats be cooled and the frigidities warmed.

NATURE IS STRANGE.

Its Impulses Illustrated by Teamster and Hungry Dog Episode.

Seated at the edge of the curbing was a weary teamster, while near by stood his horses crunching away at their noon portion of oats, says the Chicago News. Heaving a deep sigh, the teamster slowly ambled to the wagon and from under the seat drew forth a good-sized dinner pail. Resuming his seat upon the curb he mechanically removed the cover from the lunch bucket and began to eat.

His mind was far away from his surroundings, and with an occasional ominous shake of the head he muttered the thoughts that burdened his brain. The appearance of a lean, hungry-looking dog resting upon its haunches directly in front of him attracted his attention. The animal gazed longingly at each morsel of food which passed the man's lips. The man smiled a bit of bread at the dog, who devoured it eagerly. One piece of food after another he tossed to the emaciated animal until the contents of pail had disappeared, all but a tough and dangerous doughnut. Breaking a piece from the "stinker," he bade him eat it. The animal sniffed, but refused to take it in its teeth. Thinking that by tossing the morsel to the ground the animal might eat it, he did so; but the dog pushed it aside with his nose and dashed to eat it. This act on the part of the dog so angered him that he arose slowly and landed a vicious kick in the dog's ribs, which sent the poor animal into the gutter, where it lay writhing in agony. "So you, too, refused to take what I would rob myself of, after having sacrificed everything else," said the teamster, with that remark and a parting kick at the prostrate animal, he hastily removed the doughnut from the horse, mounted to the seat and drove away.

Horse Shown For Luck.

The custom of keeping horsemen for luck is said to have originated at the time when in every home was the picture of the patron saint. About the head of the saint was the distinguishing halo, which was frequently made of metal, sometimes the shape of a horseshoe. When anything happened to the picture the halo was still kept, and remained fastened to the door, in order that the saint's influence might prevail. As the bit of metal was the most substantial part of the picture, it soon became the custom to make a charm of this part only, and the horseshoe followed logically as a prevention against evil.